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(54) POLYMER ELECTROLYTIC FLUE CELL

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve output characteristic by mixing a powdery hole forming component to a catalyst layer forming component to form a catalyst layer, and removing the porous state forming component after the formation to form a hole. CONSTITUTION: The body of a fuel cell is formed of an electrolytic film 1 consisting of a positive ion exchange film, and positive and negative gas diffused electrodes 2, 3 of hydrogen and oxygen gases which are bonded to both surfaces of the film 1. A catalyst is supported on the electrolytic film 1 sides of the gas diffused electrodes 2, 3, and a cell reaction is generated on the critical surface between the catalyst layer of each gas diffused electrode 2, 3 and the electrolytic film 1. Prior to the formation of the catalyst later, a porous state forming component is mixed to the catalyst layer forming composition.



and the hole forming component is removed after the formation of the catalyst layer, whereby the hole quantity and average hole diameter can be controlled, and consequently, the output characteristic as a fuel cell can be improved.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 高分子電解質型燃料電池

(57)【要約】

【目的】 従来のものよりも出力性能が大幅に向上され た高分子電解質型燃料電池を提供する。

【構成】 孔形成剤を加えて触媒層を成形後、該孔形成 剤を除去することによって得られた空孔を有する触媒層 を用いることを特徴とする高分子電解質型燃料電池。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電解質となるイオン交換膜と、機能開発 有するガス拡散電極とを有する高分子電解質型燃料電池 において、上記鉄端層が、粉末状孔形成成分を含有する 触媒層形成用組成物を用いて成形後に、該粉末状孔形成 成分を除去し、空孔を形成してなるものであることを特 輸とする命々子電解質理機能溶池

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、高分子電解質型燃料電 池 (PEFC) に関するものである。

[00002]

【従来の技術】近年、低公害性と高効率性という特徴に より、燃料電池が注目されている。燃料電池とは、木素 やメタノール等の燃料を酸素また社空気を用いて電気化 学的に酸化することにより、燃料の化学エネルギーを電 気エネルギーに変換して取り出すものである。

【0003】このような燃料電池は、用いる電解質の鑑 類によって、リン酸型、溶熱炭酸塩型、固体酸化物型、 および高分子電解質型等が分類される。このうち、腸イ オン交換膜を電解質として用いる高分子電解質型燃料電 池 (PEFC)は、低温における作動性がよいことと出 力密度が高いとから、最近時に注目されている。この PEFC本体の基本構造は、図2に示すように、陽イオ ン交換膜からなる電解質膜1と、名の両面に続合された 電極2、3の少なくとも電解質膜1には機能が担持し であり、各ガス拡散電極2、3における機械を指揮し であり、各ガス拡散電極2、3における機械を複数を にあり、各ガス拡散電極2、3における機械を複算 関1との影響において電池反応が生じる。

【0004】そして、ガス拡散電極2には例えば水素ガスを、ガス拡散電極3には例えば酸素ガスをそれぞれ軟能し、ガス拡散電極2、3間に外部負荷回路を接続すると、ガス拡散電極2の触媒線と電解質膜1との界面で、2H2→4H^{*} + 4 e⁻ の反応が起きる。この反応により生じたH^{*}(プロトン)は電解質膜1を通って、e⁻(電子)は負荷回路を通ってそれぞれ対極のガス拡散電極3に移動し、電解質膜1とガス拡散電極3の触媒層との界面で、O2+4H^{*} + 4 e⁻ → 2 H₂ のの反応が起きて、水が生じると同時に電気エネルギーが得られる。【0008】後つて、反応界面への反応ガス供給の程度

$$Y - (CF_2)_a - (CFR_1)_b - (CFR_1')_c - O - (CF(CF_2)_n - CF_2)_n - CF = CF_2$$
(1)

(式中、-Yit、-SO $_3$ H, -SO $_2$ F, -SO $_2$ N H $_2$, -SO $_3$ NH $_4$, -CN, -COOH, -CO F, -COOR (Rは炭素数 -C100アルキル基)、 -PO $_3$ H $_2$ またはPO $_3$ Hである。aは0-6の整 数、bは0-6の整数。cは0または1であり、且つ。 +b+-e+0で0本り、nt0-6の修数である、Xは、

数、bは0~bの整数、cは0まだは1であり、且つa +b+c≠0であり、nは0~6の整数である。Xは、 n≥1のときC1、Br、またはFのいずれか一種、ま たは複数種の組み合わせであり、R、およびR、'()は、 が電池としての出力性能に大きく影響を与えることになる。しかしながら、前記後来の方法によっても、用途に よってはその出力性能が十分でないため、出力性能のよ りたかい PEFC の出現が切望されている。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、このような 従来技術の課題に着目してなされたものであり、より高 い出力性能を備えた高分子電解質理燃料電池 (PEF C) を掛使することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を追旋するため 、鋭意検討した結果、反応界面が形成される触媒層を 成形する前に粉末状孔形成成分を混合し、成形後孔形成 成分を除去することにより空孔量及び平均空孔径の制御 が可能となり、その結果、燃料電池としての出力物性が 大きく向上することをLyn 出っ本別年至った。

【0008】すなわち、本発明は電解度となるイオン交 機験と、触媒屬を有するガタ丸放散電極とを有する高分子 電解質型燃料程準において、上記触媒層が、粉末状孔形 成成分を含有する触媒層形成用組成物を用いて成形後 に、該粉末状乳形成成分を除法し、空孔を形成してなる ものであることを特徴とする高分子電解質型燃料電池で ある。

【0009】ここで、触媒層とは、ガス拡軟電源において触媒が担持されている部分をいう。また、触媒形形成 用組成物は、少なくとも粉末状孔形成成分と触媒担持導電材とを有し、必要に応じてプロトン導伝剂、撥水剂、結着消等を含有するものである。この機体層は成形した 後に触媒を担持させてもよく、この場合には、触媒を担持していない場電材を用いることになる。

【0010】本発明の高分子電解質型燃料電池において、電解質となるイオン交換膜としては、含フッ素高分子を骨格として、スルカン酸基、カルボキシル基、リン酸基、およびホスホン酸基のいずれかーつまたは複数を有するものが挙げられる。このようなイオン突破膜としては、例えば、下記(1)まで書きれるモノマーの一種以上を必須成分とし、これに後述のモノマー部から選ばれた一種類または二種類以上のモノマーを共進合きせた東重合体がある。

プロピレン、1、1、1、3、3ーペンタフルオロプロピレン、オクタフルオロイソプチレン、エチレン、塩化ビニル、およびアルキルピニルエステルが挙げられる。 [0011] 本祭明におけるガン拡散電極に含まれる機な層は、映球金風の微粒子を担持した導電材により構成されるものであり、必要に応じてプロトン構成材や観水剤や結煮剤が含まれていてもよい。また、触媒を担撲していない構電材及び必要に応じて撥水剤や結煮剤の含まれる層が、機炭層の外側に形成してあるものでもよい。 [0012] この触媒層に使用される触媒金属としては、本素の酸化反応および酸素の選択反応を促進する金属であればいずれのものでもなく、例表は、係、鈴、マンガン、コバルト、クロム、ガリウム、バラジウム、タングステン、ルテニウム、イリジウム、バラジウム、タとまたはロジウム、あるいは大れらの合金が挙げられ

20 (10013] 無線となる金属の粒径は例えば10~30 のAとする。粒径が小さいほど触媒性能は高くなるが、 10 A未満のものは現実的に作数が困難であり、300 Aより大きいと必要な機媒性部が得られない。好ましい 除鍵金属の粒径は、15~100 Aである。無鍵の粗幹 虚は、電極が成形された状態で例えば0.01~10 m g/cm²⁵好手とい。0.01mg/cm² 未満では 除鍵の性能が発揮されず、10mg/cm² を超えると コストが大きくなる。この値は0.1~0.5mg/c m²であると好ましい。

【0014】導電材としては、電気導伝性物質であれば

いずれのものでもよく、例えば各種金属や脱棄材料など が挙げられる。 炭素材料としては、例えば、ファーネス ブラック、チャンネルブラック、およびアセテレンブラ ック等のカーボンブラック、飛性炭、風船等が挙げら れ、これらが単独であるいは混合して使用される。 極水 剤としては、例えばフッ素化カーボン等が使用される。 [0015] 総蓄刺としては、各種制脂が用いられる が、 振水性を人等するファッ素樹脂が好ましい、そして、 フッ素樹脂のうちでも酸点が400℃以下のものがより 好ましく、例えば、ボリテトラフルオロエチレン、テト ラフルオロエチレン・パーフルオロアルキルビールエー

テル共重合体、およびテトラフルオロエチレンーへキサ

フルオロプロビレン共産合体が挙げられる。
「0016 プロトンを伝導
できる育能基を有する化合物であればいずれのものでも
よいが、含フッ素高分子を竹格とし、プロトンを伝導で
きる育能基として、スルホンを燃土、カルボキシル基、リ
ン酸基、およびホスホン酸基のいずれか一つまたは複数
を有するものが好ましい。このようなプロトン伝導材と
なる材料としては、例えば、(A) 上記(1) 元で表されるモノマーの一種類以上を必須成分とし、これに前述
のモノマー世から選ばれた一種類または二種類以上の
マーマを生産もさせた生気合体。[B] 上記(1) 式で

体、 (C] 上記 (1) 式で表されるモノマー、(D) トリフルオロメタンスルホン酸、フルオコエタンスルホン酸、トリフルオロエタンスルホンロパンスルホン酸、ドーフルオロアルキル $(C_4 \sim C_{12})$ スルホン酸、3 - $(D_4 \sim D_1)$ オキシ」 - $(C_5 \sim C_4)$ スルホン酸、オン $(C_6 \sim C_5)$ スルホン酸、オン $(C_6 \sim C_6)$ $(D_6 \sim D_1)$ $(D_6 \sim C_6)$ $(D_6 \sim C_6)$ (D

表されるモノマーのみを一種類以上重合してなる重合

 $\{F\}$ トリアルオロメタンベンゼンスルホン酸などの含フッ素労予飲スルホン酸誘導体、 $\{G\}$ トリアルオコド酸、アルオロアルキル $\{C_{G}\sim C_{10}\}$ カルがご酸、バーアルオロアルキル $\{C_{G}\sim C_{10}\}$ カルがご酸、バーアルオロアルキル $\{C_{G}\sim C_{10}\}$ カルボン酸、1日 総 監性含フッ素ハイドロカーボンカルボン酸類、 $\{H\}$ ジフルオロメタンジカルボン酸、テトラアルオエタンジカルボン酸などの二官能基性含フッ素ハイドロカーボンカルボン酸取 $\{J\}$ 会フッ素ハイドロカーボンオスルン酸類 $\{J\}$ サフルオロメタンスルホンイミドなどのアフィロスルホンイミド類 $\{L\}$ リアルオロメタンスルホンイミドなどのアカオロスルホンイミド類 $\{L\}$ $\{$

[0017] 素合体の場合は、モノマーが二つ以上連結 されたものであればよいが、分子量が5000以上であ ることが好ましい。分子量が大きい方が機塊第における 導電材への称まり具合が良身となるため、耐火性がよく なる。低分子量化合物を単純で用いることもできるが、 その場合には関体の化合物に限られる。なぜならば、プ ロトン伝導材が被状のものであると、燃料電池として作 動させた時に、電池反応で生じた木に溶解して系外に除 去される可能性が高いからである。

【0018】プロトン伝導材を触媒層に存在させる方法としては、前記プロトン伝導材を溶液状態または粉末状態で、触媒層をなす原料粉末と混合し、これを成形して触媒層を形成してもよいし、予め形成されたガス拡散電極の触媒層に、プロトン伝導材用の溶媒としては、例えば、メタノール、エタノール、ブロパノール、およびプタノール等のアルコール類、N、パージメチルアセトアミド、N、N'ージメチルホムアミド、ジメチルスルホキンド、スルホラン等の極性溶媒、おとびテトラヒドロフラン等の環状エーテル類などの製水性溶媒が挙げられ、これらの溶媒から遊ばれたこ種類以上の混合溶媒、またはこれらの溶媒とたとの混合溶媒を用いることもできる。【0018】本発明においては、触媒層をつくる時に粉

末状の孔形成成分を含ませて、後処理にて除去し制御し た空孔を形成する。すなわち、例えば触媒担持粉末状導 電材(触媒を成形後担持させる場合には、触媒を担持し ていない導電材) と孔形成成分、そして必要に応じて、 プロトン導伝材、結着剤、撥水剤を例えば水中にて均一 混合し乾燥して、触媒層用原料粉である触媒層形成用組 成物を得る。この原料粉中にソルベントナフサ、トルエ ン、ベンゼン、等の液体を加えペースト状態とし、必要 な触媒層形状に成形する。乾燥後、使用孔形成剤に応 じ、例えば水洗、アルカリ水水洗、加熱処理等の後処理 にて孔形成剤を除く。

【0020】孔形成剤としては、例えば、 [M] 塩化ナ トリウム、塩化カリウム、塩化アンモニウム、炭酸ナト リウム、炭酸カルシウム、硫酸ナトリウム、リン酸ーナ トリウム、等の水溶性無機塩類、[N] シリカゲル、シ リカゾル、アルミナ等のアルカリ水溶液に溶解性の無機 塩類、 [O] ポリアセタール、アビセル等の熱分解性有 機高分子化合物類、[P] ポリビニルアルコール、ポリ エチレングリコール等の水溶性有機化合物類などがあ る。孔形成剤粉末の粒子径およびその分布は、使用する 導電材の粒径とともに、触媒層中に形成される空孔の平 均径及び分布に大きく影響する。従って、必要な空孔平 均径及び分布に応じて、導電材の粒子径と孔形成剤の粒 子径を選択する。必要な空孔平均径及び分布を得るため に上記孔形成剤を二種以上併用することも有効である。 シリカゾルは、ほぼ均一な粒子径を有するものが各種市 販されており、空孔径のコントロールには非常に有効で

【0021】また、塩化ナトリウム等は、水洗により完 全に簡単に除くことができ、非常に有効である。さら に、ポリアセタールは、200℃程度の比較的低温で処 理し完全に除去できるので特別に孔形成成分除去のため の工程を必要としないことが大きな特徴である。孔形成 成分の添加量は空孔の必要量によって決まるが好ましく は、触媒層形成用組成物の体積に対して30~160容 量%である。少なすぎると空孔量が不充分となり反応ガ ス供給が少なく性能低下の原因となる。一方、多すぎる と空孔量が多くなりすぎ、出力密度低下の原因となる。 【0022】触媒層にプロトン伝導材の溶液を含浸する 方法では、例えば、溶液の濃度を1~10重量%とし て、これを多孔質体である触媒層の空孔に含浸させた後 に乾燥する。電解質であるイオン交換膜とガス拡散電極 との接合は、加温・加圧できる装置を用いて実施され る。一般的には、例えばホットプレス機、ロールプレス 機等により行われる。その際のプレス温度は、電解質と して使用するイオン交換膜のガラス転位温度以上であれ ば良く、好ましくは120~250℃である。プレス圧 力は、使用するガス拡散電極の固さに依存するが、例え ば、5~200kg/cm2 とする。5kg/cm2 未 満ではイオン交換膜と電極との接合が不十分となり、2 00kg/cm2 を超えるとガス拡散電極の空孔が少な くなりすぎる。プレス圧力の好ましい値は20~100 kg/cm² である。

【0023】なお、ホットプレス時に電極の厚さより薄 いスペーサを入れると、ガス拡散電極の空孔が少なくな ることを防止できることから好ましい。また、水や溶媒 等の共存下でイオン交換膜を湿潤させた状態でホットプ レスすると、出力性能が向上するため好ましい。この理 由は明確ではないが、イオン交換膜内の含水率が増加す るためであると考えられる。

【0024】本発明の高分子電解質型燃料電池では、孔 形成剤を添加して形成した空孔を有する触媒層を用いる ことにより、反応ガスの反応点への供給を充分に行なう ことができる。この結果、出力特性の向上、特に、高電 流密度測での性能向上が達成できる。

[0025]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例により詳細に説明する が、本発明はこの実施例に限定されるものではない。 【実施例1】東海ブラック#5500「東海カーボン

(株) 製 商標] 18g、トリトンX-100 [和光純

[0026]

栗 (株) 製 商標] 1. 25gを水450gに加え、室 温で30分間撹拌混合した。次にこの混合物にポリフロ ンD-2 [ディキン(株)製商標] 12.9 g とシリカ ゾル [スノーテックス50 日産化学(株)製 商標] 41.5gを添加し30分間撹拌混合した。この混合物 を熱風乾燥器中100℃、2日間乾燥した。得られた粉 末をミルにて細粉し、その中から5g秤量した。これに ソルベントナフサ [キシダ化学(株)製] 16ml加 え、混合後、サス304板上にて成膜した。この膜を熱 風乾燥器中で250℃、1時間、更に350℃、2分間 焼成した。この膜を、0.8mo1/1の水酸化ナトリ ウム溶液(水:エタノール=50:50容積%)を用い て洗浄処理した。その後水洗し、中性であることを確認 して乾燥した。得られた膜に塩化白金酸〔和光純薬 (株) 製特級] とエタノール (和光練薬(株) 製 特 級]から調製した12重量%溶液を含浸させた後乾燥 し、更に水素雰囲気下、150℃にて還元反応を行っ た。白金担持量は3.0mg/cm2 であった。この触 媒層の空孔率を細孔分布測定装置ポアサイザー9320

【0027】この触媒層から10cm2 を切り出し重量 を測定したところ0. 191gであった。この触媒層 に、5重量%のナフィオン溶液 [アンドリッチ社製] を 10重量%に濃縮した溶液0、24m1含浸させ、乾燥 して電極を作成した。この電極の重量を測定したところ 215gであった。この電極2枚と厚み100μm のAciplex膜 (旭化成工業 (株) 製 商標、当量 重量1000g/当量]との接合を140℃、90秒間

[(株) 島津製作所製] にて測定したところ0,76で

ホットプレスにて行ない、本発明の燃料電池を作成し た

【0028】図3に示した単セル評価装置にて出力性能 を評価した。H₂ ガス流量100m1/min、酸素ガ ス流量50m1/min、セル温度55℃、加隆温度7 0℃、常圧の条件ドで実施した。結果を図1に示す。

[0029]

【実施例2】東海ブラック#5500 (東海カーボン (株) 製 商標 18g、トリトンX-100 (和光報 栗(株) 製 商標 1.25gを水450gに加え、室 湿で30分限挺拌混合した。次にこの混合物にポリフロ ンD-2 (ディキン (株) 製商標 12.9gとテナッ ク [旭化成工業 (株) 製 商標 19イブ5010用のホ モボリマー原料形末 (平均粒径250μm) 13gを添 加し30分限提拌混合した。

【0030】この混合物を拠風乾燥器中100℃、2目間乾燥した。得られた粉末をミルにて無粉し、その中から5度存暖した。それにソルベントナフサ (キシダ化学(株) 製】16m1加え、混合後、サス304板上にて成膜した。この腰を热曳鬼燃器中で250℃、1時間、更に350℃、2分間地成した。得られた膜に塩化白金酸(和光純薬(株)製 特級)とエタノール(和光純薬(株)製 特級)から頭製した12重急が溶液を含浸させた後乾燥し、更に水素等頭気下、150℃にご還元反応を行った。白金担特量は3.5mg/cm²であった。この触媒層の空孔率を細孔分布測定装置ボアサイザー9320 (株)動産ルスチャイザー9320 (株)ある地球に乗り返れる場合である。

【0031】この触媒帯から10cm²を切り出し重量を測定したところ0、181gであった。この触媒帯に、5重無参いカテノオン溶液(アンドリッチ社製)を10重量がに濃縮した溶液(0.24m1合浸させ、乾燥して電極を作成した。この電極の重量を測定したところ。205gであった。この電極2枚と厚み100mのAciplex版(加化成工業(料)製 商標、当量重量1000g/当量)との接合を140℃、90秒間ホットプレスにて行ない、本発明の燃料滞電池を作成した。

【0032】実施例1と同じ条件にて単セル評価を行なった。結果を図1に示す。

[0033]

【比較例1】 東海プラック#5500 〔東海カーボン (株) 製 商棚 18g、トリトンX-100 〔和光純 葉 (株) 製 商標 11.25gを水450gに加え、室 温で30分間携拌混合した。次にこの混合物にボリフロ

【0034】この触媒層から10cm 2 を切り出し宝量を測定したところ0.206 gであった。この触媒形に、5 重量やのナフォナン部域(アンドリッチ柱製)を 10 重量やに襲報した溶液0.24 m 1 合浸させ、乾燥して電極を作成した。ころで種の重量を測定したところ 0.230 gであった。この電極2 2 をレアル100 μ m のA ciple x 製 (退化成工業 (株) 製 耐源、当量 重量 1000 g 100 100 g 100

【0035】実施例と同様に単セル評価を行ない結果を 図1に示した。図3のグラフから、本発明の孔形成成分 を用いて作成した電優である実施例1~2の結果は、比 較例1の結果と比較して、出力性能に優れたものである ことが判る。

[0036]

【発明の効果】本発明の高分子電解質型燃料電池によれば、高い出力性能を達成できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】実施例および比較例における出力性能評価の結果を示すグラフである。

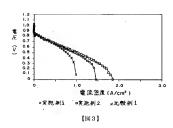
【図2】高分子電解質型燃料電池の基本構造を示す概要 図である。

【図3】実施例および比較例において使用した評価装置 を示す概要図である。

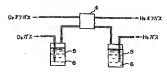
【符号の説明】

- 1 電解質膜
- 2 ガス拡散電極
- ガス拡散電極
 燃料電池セル
- 5 加湿基
- 6 純水

[図1]







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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] in the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell which has the ion exchange membrane used as an electrolyte, and the gas diffusion electrode which has a catalyst bed, the above-mentioned catalyst bed is powdered -- the constituent for catalyst bed formation containing a hole formation component -- using -- after shaping -- this -- powdered -- the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell characterized by being the thing which removes a hole formation component and comes to form a hole.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

Г00011

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell (PEFC). [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the fuel cell attracts attention according to the description of low-pollution nature and efficient nature. By oxidizing fuels, such as hydrogen and a methanol, electrochemically using oxygen or air, a fuel cell is changed into electrical energy and takes out the chemical energy of a fuel.

[0003] A phosphoric-acid mold, a melting carbonate mold, a solid acid ghost mold, a polyelectrolyte mold, etc. are classified according to the class of electrolyte which uses such a fuel cell. Among these, since things and power density with the sufficient actuation nature in low temperature are high, the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell (PEFC) using cation exchange membrane as an electrolyte attracts attention especially recently. The basic structure of this PEFC body consists of an electrolyte membrane 1 which consists of cation exchange membrane, and each gas diffusion electrodes 2 and 3 of positive/negative joined by those both sides, as shown in drawing 2. A cell reaction arises in the interface of the catalyst bed and electrolyte membrane 1 of gas diffusion electrodes 2 and 3. [in / the catalyst is supported to the electrolyte membrane 1 side at least, and / each gas diffusion electrodes 2 and 3.]

[0004] And when hydrogen gas is supplied to a gas diffusion electrode 2, oxygen gas is supplied to a gas diffusion electrode 3, respectively and an external load circuit is connected between a gas diffusion electrode 2 and 3, it is 2H2 ->4H++4e at the interface of the catalyst bed of a gas diffusion electrode 2, and an electrolyte membrane 1. - A reaction occurs. e- (electron) moves to the gas diffusion electrode 3 of a counter electrode through a load circuit, respectively, H+ (proton) produced by this reaction passes along an electrolyte membrane 1, it is the interface of an electrolyte membrane 1 and the catalyst bed of a gas diffusion electrode 3, and the reaction of O2+4H++4e->2H2 O occurs, and electrical energy is obtained at the same time water arises. [0005] Therefore, extent of the reactant gas supply to a reaction interface will affect the output engine performance as a cell greatly. However, also by said conventional approach, since the output engine performance is not enough, from that of the output engine performance, depending on an application, it is in ***, and is anxious for the appearance of PEFC. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is made paying attention to the technical problem of such a conventional technique, and aims at offering the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell (PEFC) equipped with the higher output engine performance. [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] powdered, before fabricating the catalyst bed in which a

reaction interface is formed, as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly, in order to attain the abovementioned purpose — it found out that mixed a hole formation component, and became controllable [a porosity and the diameter of an average hole] by removing the hole formation component after shaping, consequently the output characteristics as a fuel cell improved greatly, and resulted in this invention.

[0008] that is, in the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell which has the ion exchange membrane used as an electrolyte, and the gas diffusion electrode which has a catalyst bed, the above-mentioned catalyst bed of this invention is powdered -- the constituent for catalyst bed formation containing a hole formation component -- using -- after shaping -- this -- powdered -- it is the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell characterized by being the thing which removes a hole formation component and comes to form a hole.

[0009] Here, a catalyst bed means the part with which the catalyst is supported in the gas diffusion electrode. moreover, the constituent for catalyst bed formation is powdered at least -- it has a hole formation component and catalyst support electric conduction material, and a proton **** agent, water repellent, a binder, etc. are contained if needed. This catalyst bed may make a catalyst support, after fabricating, and it will use the electric conduction material which is not supporting the catalyst in this case.

[0010] In the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell of this invention, as ion exchange membrane used as an electrolyte, a fluorine-containing giant molecule is made into a frame, and what has any one or the plurality of a sulfonic group, a carboxyl group, a phosphoric-acid radical, and a phosphonic acid radical is mentioned as an ion exchange group. There is a copolymer to which more than a kind of the monomer expressed with following the (1) type was used as the indispensable component as such ion exchange membrane, for example, and copolymerization of one kind or two kinds or more of monomers chosen as this from the below-mentioned monomer group was carried out.

Y-(CF2) a-(CFR1) b-(CFR1) c-O--[CF(CF2 X)-CF2-O] n-CF=CF2 (1) (-Y is -SO3 H, -SO2 F, -SO2 NH2, -SO3 NH4, -CN, -COOH, -COF, -COOR (R is the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-10), -PO three H2, or PO3 H among a formula.) The integer of 0-6 and c of the integer of 0-6 and b are 0 or 1, and a is a+b+c!=0, and n is the integer of 0-6. X is any one sort of Cl, Br, or the F, or two or more sorts of combination at the time of n>=1, and is R1. And R1 'independently, it is chosen from F, Cl, the perfluoroalkyl radical that has 1-10 carbon atoms, and the fluoro chloro alkyl group which has 1-10 carbon atoms. and as a monomer group which carries out copolymerization to this Tetrafluoroethylene, trifluoro monochloro ethylene, trifluoro ethylene, Vinylidene fluoride, 1, and 1-difluoro - 2 and 2-dichloroethylene, 1 and 1-difluoro-2-chloroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, 1, 1, 1 and 3, 3-pentafluoropropylene, an octafluoro isobutylene, ethylene, a vinyl chloride, and alkyl vinyl ester are mentioned. ([0011] The catalyst bed contained in the gas diffusion electrode in this invention is constituted by the electric conduction material which supported the particle of a catalyst metal, and a proton

catalyst bed.
[0012] If it is the metal which promotes oxidation reaction of hydrogen, and the reduction reaction of oxygen as a catalyst metal used for this catalyst bed, which thing may be used, for example, lead, iron, manganese, cobalt, chromium, a gallium, PANAJIUMU, a tungsten, a ruthenium, iridium, palladium, platinum, rhodiums, or those alloys will be mentioned.

conductive material, water repellent, and a binder may be contained if needed. Moreover, the layer in which water repellent and a binder are contained if needed [the electric conduction material and if needed] which are not supporting the catalyst may be formed in the outside of a

[0013] Particle size of the metal used as a catalyst is made into 10-300A. The catalyst engine performance becomes high so that particle size is small, but if the less than 10A thing is difficult and its production is actually larger than 300A, the required catalyst engine performance will not be obtained. The particle size of a desirable catalyst metal is 15-100A. The amount of support of a catalyst has desirable 0.01 - 10 mg/cm2, where an electrode is fabricated. 0.01 mg/cm2 The engine performance of a catalyst is not demonstrated in the following, but it is 10 mg/cm2. Cost will become large if it exceeds. This value is desirable in it being 0.1 - 0.5 mg/cm2. [0014] As electric conduction material, if it is the electric conductive matter, which thing may be used, for example, various metals, a carbon material, etc. will be mentioned. As a carbon material, it is independent, or carbon black, such as furnace black, channel black, and acetylene black, activated carbon, a graphite, etc. are mentioned, and they are used by these, for example, mixing. As water repellent, fluorination carbon etc. is used, for example. [0015] As a binder, although various reain is used, the fluororesin which also has water

repellence is desirable. And also among fluororesins, a thing 400 degrees C or less has the more desirable melting point, for example, a polytetrafluoroethylene and tetrafluoroethylene-perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether copolymer and a tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene copolymer are mentioned.

[0016] Although which thing may be used as long as it is the compound which has the functional group which can conduct a proton as proton conduction material, what has any one or the plurality of a sulfonic group, a carboxyl group, a phosphoric-acid radical, and a phosphonic acid radical is desirable as a functional group which makes a fluorine-containing giant molecule a frame and can conduct a proton. As an ingredient used as such proton conduction material For example, one or more kinds of a monomer expressed with the [A] above-mentioned (1) type are used as an indispensable component. The copolymer to which copolymerization of one kind or two kinds or more of monomers chosen as this from the above-mentioned monomer group was carried out. [B] The polymer which comes to carry out the one or more kind polymerization only of the monomer expressed with the above-mentioned (1) formula, [C] The monomer expressed with the above-mentioned (1) formula, [D] trifluoro methansulfonic acid, Fluoro ethane sulfonic acid, trifluoro ethane sulfonic acid, a tetrafluoro propane sulfonic acid, Perfluoroalkyl (C4 - C12) A sulfonic acid, a 3-ffluoro alkyl (C6 - C11) oxy-l-1-alkyl (C3 - C4) sulfonic acid, And 1 functional-group nature fluorine-containing hydrocarbon sulfonic acids, such as a 3-Jomegafluoro alkanoyl (C6 - C8)-N-ethylamino]-1-propane sulfonic acid [E] 2 functional-group nature fluorine-containing hydrocarbon sulfonic acids, such as tetrafluoro ethane disulfonic acid [F] Fluorine-containing aromatic series sulfonic-acid derivatives, such as trifluoromethane benzenesulfonic acid, [G] Trifluoroacetic acid, a fluoro alkyl (C2 - C20) carboxylic acid, 1 functional-group nature fluorine-containing hydrocarbon carboxylic acids, such as a perfluoroalkyl (C7 - C13) carboxylic acid [H] 2 functional-group nature fluorine-containing hydrocarbon carboxylic acids, such as difluoromethane dicarboxylic acid and tetrafluoro ethane dicarboxylic acid [I] Fluorine-containing hydrocarbon phosphonic acid, such as difluoromethane diphosphonic acid [J] Fluoro sulfone imide, such as fluorine-containing hydrocarbon thiosulfonic acid and [K] trifluoromethane sulfone imide [L] Fluorine-containing hydrocarbon phosphoric acids, such as a mono-perfluoroalkyl (C6 - C16) phosphoric acid, are mentioned, and these mix independent or two kinds or more, and are used.

[0017] In the case of a polymer, although two or more monomers should just be connected, it is desirable that molecular weight is 5000 or more. Since [to electric conduction material / in / in the one where molecular weight is larger / a catalyst bed] it twines and condition becomes good,

endurance becomes good. Although a low molecular weight compound can also be used independently, it is restricted to a solid compound in that case. When it is made to operate as a fuel cell that proton conduction material is liquefied, it is because possibility of dissolving in the water produced in the cell reaction, and being removed out of a system is high. [0018] It mixes with the raw material powder which is in a solution condition or a powder condition about said proton conduction material, and makes a catalyst bed as an approach of making proton conduction material existing in a catalyst bed, and this may be fabricated, a catalyst bed may be formed, and the solution of proton conduction material may be infiltrated into the catalyst bed of the gas diffusion electrode formed beforehand. As a solvent for proton conduction material, hydrophilic solvents, such as cyclic ether, such as polar solvents, such as a leohols [, such as a methanol, ethanol, propanol and a butanol], N, and N'-dimethylacetamide, N, and N'-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, and a sulfolane, and a tetrahydrofuran, are mentioned, and two or more kinds of mixed solvents chosen from these solvents or the mixed solvent for these solvents and water can also be used, for example.

[0019] the time of building a catalyst bed in this invention -- a powder-like hole -- a formation component is included and the hole which was removed and was controlled by after treatment is formed, namely, for example, catalyst support powdered electric conduction material (electric conduction material which is not supporting the catalyst in making it support after fabricating a catalyst) and a hole -- a formation component and if needed, homogeneity mixing of a proton conductive material, a binder, and the water repellent is carried out underwater, it dries, and the constituent for catalyst bed formation which is the raw material powder for catalyst beds is obtained, Liquids, such as solvent naphtha, toluene, and benzene, are added into this raw material powder, and it considers as a paste condition, and fabricates in a required catalyst bed configuration. A hole formation agent is removed in after treatment, such as rinsing, alkalinewater rinsing, and heat-treatment, after desiccation, corresponding to a use hole formation agent. [0020] a hole -- as a formation agent -- for example, the [M] sodium chloride and potassium chloride -- An ammonium chloride, a sodium carbonate, a calcium carbonate, a sodium sulfate, Water-soluble mineral, such as phosphoric-acid-sodium, [N] silica gel, a silica sol, Water-soluble organic compounds, such as pyrolysis nature organic high molecular compounds, such as soluble mineral, [O] polyacetal, and Avicel, [P] polyvinyl alcohol, and a polyethylene glycol, are in alkali water solutions, such as an alumina, a hole -- the particle diameter of formation agent powder and its distribution influence greatly the pitch diameter of a hole and distribution which are formed into a catalyst bed with the particle size of the electric conduction material to be used, Therefore, according to a required hole pitch diameter and distribution, the particle diameter of electric conduction material and the particle diameter of a hole formation agent are chosen. In order to acquire a required hole pitch diameter and distribution, it is also effective to use together two or more sorts of above-mentioned hole formation agents. Various marketing is carried out and, as for a silica sol, what has almost uniform particle diameter is very effective in control of the diameter of a hole.

[0021] Moreover, a sodium chloride etc. can be completely removed easily by rinsing, and is very effective. furthermore, polyacetal — about 200 degrees C — since it processes at low temperature comparatively and can remove completely — special — a hole — it is the big description not to need the process for formation component removal. Although the addition of a hole formation component is decided by the initial complement of a hole, it is 30 to 160 capacity % to the volume of the constituent for catalyst bed formation preferably. If too few, a porosity will become inadequate and reactant gas supply will cause degradation few. On the other hand, if

many [too], a porosity will increase too much and it will become the cause of a power density fall.

[0022] By the approach of sinking the solution of proton conduction material into a catalyst bed, concentration of a solution is made into 1 - 10 % of the weight, and after infiltrating this into the hole of the catalyst bed which is a porous body, it dries, for example. Junction to the ion exchange membrane and the gas diffusion electrode which are an electrolyte is carried out using the equipment which can be warmed and pressurized. Generally, it is performed by a hotpress machine, the roll press machine, etc. The press temperature in that case is 120-250 degrees C preferably that what is necessary is just more than the glass-transition temperature of the ion exchange membrane used as an electrolyte. A press pressure is 5-200kg/cm2, for example, although it is dependent on the hardness of the gas diffusion electrode to be used. It carries out. 5kg/cm2 Joining to ion exchange membrane and an electrode becomes inadequate [the following], and it is 200kg/cm2. If it exceeds, the hole of a gas diffusion electrode will decrease too much, the value with a desirable press pressure -- 20-100kg/cm2 it is.

[UU.2.] In addition, when a spacer thinner man the thickness of an electrode is put in at the time of a hotpress, it is desirable from the ability to prevent that the hole of a gas diffusion electrode decreases. Moreover, where humidity of the ion exchange membrane is carried out under coexistence of water, a solvent, etc., when a hotpress is carried out, since the output engine performance improves, it is desirable. Although this reason is not clear, it is thought that it is for the water content in ion exchange membrane to increase.

[0024] the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell of this invention — a hole — supply at the reacting point of reactant gas can fully be performed by using the catalyst bed which has the hole which added and formed the formation agent. Consequently, the improvement in output characteristics, especially the improvement in the engine performance by high ************************** can be attained. [0025]

[Example] Hereafter, although an example explains this invention to a detail, this invention is not limited to this example.

[0026]

[Example 1] Tokai black #5500 [trademark by Tokai Carbon Co., Ltd.] 18g and triton X-100 [Wako Pure Chem trademark] 1.25g were added to 450g of water, and churning mixing was carried out for 30 minutes at the room temperature. Next, Pori Flon D-2 [Dakin trademark] 12.9g and silica sol [trademark made from Snow tex 50 Nissan Chemistry] 41.5g were added into this mixture, and churning mixing was carried out for 30 minutes. This mixture was dried for 100 degrees C and two days among the air forced oven. Fine powder of the obtained powder was carried out with the mill, and 5g weighing capacity was carried out out of it. In addition to this solvent naphtha [product made from KISHIDA Chemistryl 16ml, membranes were formed on the Sas 304 plate after mixing, 250 degrees C of 350 more degrees C of this film were calcinated for 2 minutes in the air forced oven for 1 hour. Washing processing of this film was carried out using the sodium-hydroxide solution (water; ethanol =50:50 volume %) of 0.8 mol/l, It rinsed after that, and it checked that it was neutrality and dried. It dried, after infiltrating the 12-% of the weight solution prepared on the obtained film from chloroplatinic acid [the Wako Pure Chem best] and ethanol [the Wako Pure Chem best], and the reduction reaction was further performed at 150 degrees C under the hydrogen ambient atmosphere, the amount of platinum support -- 3.0 mg/cm2 it was . It was 0.76 when the void content of this catalyst bed was measured by the pore distribution measuring device pore sizer 9320 [Shimadzu Make]. [0027] This catalyst bed to 10cm2 It was 0.191g, when it started and weight was measured. To

this catalyst bed, 5% of the weight of the Nafion solution [and rich company make] was infiltrated 0.24ml of solutions condensed to 10% of the weight, was dried, and the electrode was created to it. It was 0.215g when the weight of this electrode was measured. 140 degrees C and the hotpress during 90 seconds performed junction on these two electrodes and the Aciplex film [rademark by Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., and the equivalent weight of 1000g/Eq] with a thickness of 100 micrometers, and the fuel cell of this invention was created.

[0028] The single cel evaluation equipment shown in $\frac{drawing 3}{2}$ estimated the output engine performance. H2 It carried out under quantity-of-gas-flow 100 ml/min, oxygen gas flow rate 50 ml/min, the cel temperature of 55 degrees C, the humidification temperature of 70 degrees C, and the conditions of ordinary pressure. A result is shown in $\frac{drawing 1}{2}$.

[Example 2] Tokai black #5500 [trademark by Tokai Carbon Co., Ltd.] 18g and triton X-100 [Wako Pure Chem trademark] 1.25g were added to 450g of water, and chuming mixing was carried out for 30 minutes at the room temperature. Next, 13g (mean particle diameter of 250 micrometers) of homopolymer raw material powder for Pori Flon D-2 [Dakin trademark] 12.9g and TENAKKU [trademark by Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.] type 5010 was added into this mixture, and chuming mixing was carried out for 30 minutes.

[0030] This mixture was dried for 100 degrees C and two days among the air forced oven. Fine powder of the obtained powder was carried out with the mill, and 5g weighing capacity was carried out out of it. In addition to this solvent naphtha [product made from KISHIDA Chemistry] 16ml, membranes were formed on the Sas 304 plate after mixing. 250 degrees C of 350 more degrees C of this film were calcinated for 2 minutes in the air forced oven for 1 hour. It dried, after infiltrating the 12-% of the weight solution prepared on the obtained film from chloroplatinic acid [the Wako Pure Chem best] and ethanol [the Wako Pure Chem best], and the reduction reaction was further performed at 150 degrees C under the hydrogen ambient atmosphere, the amount of platinum support -- 3.5 mg/cm2 it was . It was 0.80 when the void content of this catalyst bed was measured by the pore distribution measuring device pore sizer 9320 [Shimadzu Makel].

[0031] This catalyst bed to 10 cm2 It was 0.181 g, when it started and weight was measured. To this catalyst bed, 5% of the weight of the Nafion solution [and rich company make] was infiltrated 0.24 ml of solutions condensed to 10% of the weight, was dried, and the electrode was created to it. It was 0.205 g when the weight of this electrode was measured. 140 degrees C and the hotpress during 90 seconds performed junction on these two electrodes and the Aciplex film [trademark by Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., and the equivalent weight of 1000 g/Eq] with a thickness of 100 micrometers, and the fuel electric conduction pond of this invention was created.

[0032] Single cel evaluation was performed on the same conditions as an example 1. A result is shown in $\frac{1}{2}$ drawing $\frac{1}{2}$.

[0033]

[The example 1 of a comparison] Tokai black #5500 [trademark by Tokai Carbon Co., Ltd.] 18g and triton X-100 [Wako Pure Chem trademark] 1.25g were added to 450g of water, and churning mixing was carried out for 30 minutes at the room temperature. Next, Pori Flon D-2 [Dakin trademark] 12.9g added into this mixture, and churning mixing was carried out for 30 minutes. This mixture was dried for 100 degrees C and two days among the air forced oven. Fine powder the obtained powder was carried out with the mill, and 5g weighing capacity was carried out out of it. In addition to this solvent naphtha [product made from KISHIDA Chemistry] [16m],

membranes were formed on the Sas 304 plate after mixing. 250 degrees C of 350 more degrees C of this film were calcinated for 2 minutes in the air forced oven for 1 hour. It dried, after infiltrating the 12-% of the weight solution prepared on the obtained film from chloroplatinic acid [the Wako Pure Chem best] and ethanol [the Wako Pure Chem best], and the reduction reaction was further performed at 150 degrees C under the hydrogen ambient atmosphere, the amount of platinum support — 2.9 mg/cm2 it was . It was 0.66 when the void content of this catalyst bed was measured by the pore distribution measuring device pore sizer 9320 [Shimadzu Make].

[0034] This catalyst bed to 10cm2 It was 0.206g, when it started and weight was measured. To this catalyst bed, 5% of the weight of the Nafion solution [and rich company make] was infiltrated 0.24ml of solutions condensed to 10% of the weight, was dried, and the electrode was created to it. It was 0.230g when the weight of this electrode was measured. The hotpress performed junction on these two electrodes and the Aciplex film [trademark by Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., and the equivalent weight of 1000g/Eq] with a thickness of 100 micrometers for 140 degrees C and 90 seconds.

[0035] Single cel evaluation was performed like the example and the result was shown in drawing1. As for the graph of drawing3, the result of the examples 1-2 which are the electrodes created using the hole formation component of this invention shows excelling in the output engine performance as compared with the result of the example 1 of a comparison. [0036]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell of this invention, the high output engine performance can be attained.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the graph which shows the result of the output performance evaluation in an example and the example of a comparison.

[Drawing 2] It is the schematic diagram showing the basic structure of a polyelectrolyte mold fuel cell.

[<u>Drawing 3</u>] It is the schematic diagram showing the evaluation equipment used in the example and the example of a comparison.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Electrolyte Membrane
- 2 Gas Diffusion Electrode
- 3 Gas Diffusion Electrode
- 4 Fuel Cell Cel
- 5 Humidification Radical
- 6 Pure Water

[Translation done.]